

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Proposed Adjustment of Our Differences
With Great Britain.

NATURE OF THE INTENDED SETTLEMENT.

The New Principle of Public Law.

The Alabama and the British Claims to Be
Referred to an International Commission.The Northwestern Boundary to Be
Decided by Switzerland.

RECIPROCIITY AND THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence
and Tolls on the Canals.

SENATOR SUMNER'S POSITION.

Speculations Concerning the Action
of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1871.

The labors of the Joint High Commission have been brought to a close, so far as their agreement upon a treaty is concerned, the document will be formally signed to-morrow, and on Wednesday next it will be sent to the Senate. Each Senator will be furnished with a printed copy. The document is not by any means so long as has been supposed. It is understood to consist of thirty-four articles. It will be found that the information as to the general character of the treaty, as first communicated to the public in the special correspondence of the NEW YORK HERALD, will be fully corroborated.

THE ALABAMA CLAIM.

The treaty does not provide for the payment of any sum of money to the Alabama claimants, but it enacts as a principle of public law that a country is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by vessels equipped in the ports of a neutral nation, and it makes this provision retroactive, so as to meet the cases of the Anglo-Confederate vessels, mentioning them by name. A court of claims is constituted, to consist of five members, to be nominated by the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Brazil, the King of Italy and the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, and all claim for damages of any character arising out of the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate vessels are to be referred to this tribunal. It is also provided that the civilized nations of the world are to be invited to adopt this new principle of form of international law, so as to confer upon it the gravity and portent of public law.

The cable telegram from London of the 5th inst., stating that Lord Effendi had said in the House of Commons that it had been agreed that the British claims should be heard by a special commission, would seem to indicate, upon a casual reading, that that commission would consider only the British claims, while the American claims would be brought before another. It is understood here, however, that only one commission is provided for to adjudicate upon claims, and before it all classes of claimants who can come under the general rule adopted will have a hearing. Of course beyond the rule of public law laid down for the guidance of this commission or court of claims, the decisions will be made under the ordinary rules governing courts of law.

It is asserted that the English claims will not reach the large sum heretofore stated. The claims of individuals who were drafted into our army during the war of 1861, and who were obliged to furnish supplies, which is one of the items, are said to be trifling in amount. The heavy claims will be for cotton and other merchandise destroyed or taken by our army during the rebellion. A large amount of cotton captured was sold on account of the government and the money placed in the Treasury. It is estimated that at least eighteen millions of this fund is now in the Treasury.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The statement that the "Northwestern water boundary"—the San Juan question, as it is properly known—had been adjusted by the treaty, without reference to arbitration, is not correct. It was found impossible to reconcile the views of the Commissioners, and consequently the matter is left to arbitration, as was arranged in the treaty of 1861, and again in 1869, with the proviso that the arbitration must decide either that the British claim is correct or that the American interpretation of the treaty of 1861 is right. This is done to prevent the arbitrator from giving a compromise line which will please neither party, and was originally Mr. Sumner's proposition in 1861. The American claim is that the treaty of 1846 defined the boundary between the territory of the United States and Great Britain on the North Pacific coast, below the forty-ninth parallel, for the sole purpose of giving England the whole of Vancouver's Island, as the forty-ninth parallel, if continued to the Pacific Ocean, would have run the boundary across the Strait, giving a portion of it to the United States—a boundary which would have been inconvenient. But, that, having deflected the line for this purpose alone, the line should run according to the meaning and intentions of the treaty of 1846, as near as possible to it through the main channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the Continent. This would seem to be an easy adjustment, but, in consequence of the treaty, in stipulated phraseology, saying the channel "separating the Continent from Vancouver's Island," England set up a claim that this phraseology, which, contrary to the usual mode of expression, separated the greater object from the lesser, must be therefore construed to carry the boundary line through the Rosario Strait instead of by the Canal de Horo channel, which, but for the careless language of the treaty and evidently to carry out the object of the treaty, it would do. Between these two straits, that of the Canal de Horo and that of the channel of the Rosario, are several miles, embracing a space of about 400 square miles, the sovereignty of which is involved in a decision of the question. In 1852 the Territory of Oregon, by an act of its Legislature, included this disputed country (the Horo archipelago) into one of its counties, and after the passage of this act the Hudson's Bay Company established a post on San Juan Island, the largest in the group in the Horo archipelago. When the Territory of Washington was created, these islands were claimed by the Legislature of that territory to form a part of Whatcom county; and subsequently the assignment of the Hudson Bay property, in 1855, led to a correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and at one time to a danger of open hostilities between the two countries. The British Commissioner in 1855 proposed a compromise which would throw within the territory of the United States all the islands but that of San Juan. The American Commissioner, being satisfied that the channel of the Canal de Horo was the main channel as contemplated in the treaty of 1846, refused the offer. As these despatches have stated heretofore, the point as to which was the main channel according to the treaty of 1846 was left to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation, both in the convention of 1861 and again in 1869, neither of which conventions were acted upon by the Senate. Beyond the very great amount of feeling which marked this controversy previous to

1861, and which was again, it is said, inflamed pending the discussion before the present Joint Commission, there does not appear to be much real importance in the question—certainly looking to the probabilities of the future destiny of the territory of the North Pacific coast. But perhaps in proportion to the absence of merit in the question itself is the importance of having it disposed of. As far back as 1861 Lord Lyons declared that England did not care how the question was arranged. As Canada is negotiating with British Columbia to enter into the confederation known as the Dominion of Canada, there is reason to suppose that Sir John A. Macdonald felt bound to make a determined effort to secure the Rosario channel construction—and the reference to arbitration, while it is not doubted that the result will be favorable to the claim of the United States, will enable the British government to get rid of the difficulty gracefully.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It is understood that the arrangement regarding the fisheries re-establishes the following sections of the reciprocity treaty of 1854:

ARTICLE I. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of October 25, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the citizens of Great Britain, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the several islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the shore, and to use the wharves, piers, and other facilities of the said colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their fish, and also for the purpose of curing and drying them, they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceful use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purposes.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon fishery, and all fisheries in rivers, estuaries, and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved, exclusively, for British fishermen.

It is further agreed by the high contracting parties that, in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the place to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and honestly examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without favor, or affection to their own country, upon all the claims and disputes which may be presented to them, and the next succeeding article, and such decision shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator in any and all cases or cases on which they may be unable to differ. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person they shall each name a person and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death of either of the Commissioners, or of their resigning, declining or ceasing to act as Commissioners, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed in the place of the person so named, and such person shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

The Commissioners shall proceed to examine the claims of the North American provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall decide the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the Commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be binding on each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly agree to consider the decision of the Commissioners as to the places reserved to either of them, or as to the arbitrator or umpire, as a final and conclusive decision in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-third parallel north, and on the several islands thereof, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States and of the islands thereof, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands thereof, and to use the wharves, piers, and other facilities of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon fishery, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for the citizens of the United States.

It will be seen that this gives the Canadians the reciprocal right to the United States inshore fisheries from the thirty-ninth parallel, but excludes shellfish on either side. Certain reciprocal trade arrangements are also provided, as well as the payment to Canada of a sum of money in lieu of that enlarged reciprocity of trade in fish, &c., provided in the treaty of 1854. Fishery commissioners are also to be established after the manner of the reciprocity treaty. The Maine and Massachusetts Senators will undoubtedly agree to the payment of a sum of money for the fisheries; but it is by no means clear that this arrangement will commend itself to the minds of other Senators whose constituents have no interest directly or indirectly in the fisheries. Under the usage of the Senate in amending treaties it is very probable that the money consideration will be stricken out; at least, this is the impression now.

THE ST. LAWRENCE QUESTION.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is secured by a provision that the Canadian canals shall be open to American vessels by paying the same tolls that the Canadian vessels are subject to, which are very low. As the Canadian canals have always been open to our citizens on these terms, the effect of the provision will not be felt in any way. It is, of course, the interest of Canada to encourage the use of her canals by American vessels. They were constructed as governmental works, and even with the tolls collected on American vessels they have not cost more than \$17,000,000, but they have not even been paid for. The cost of the canals is the total cost of the necessary repairs, which have not been paid for, and the expenses, not including repairs, was \$229,114. The interest on the cost of construction, without repairs, at six per cent, amounts to about \$600,000 a year. On the Welland Canal nearly 2,000,000 tons more American vessels pass through than there are Canadian. To be of substantial service in cheapening freights between the West and tide-water, the Canadian canals will require to be greatly enlarged, and Canada will not consent to this outlay, which, she contends, would be wholly for the benefit of the American shippers, the existing canals being sufficiently large for Canadian business, unless an equivalent is given in the shape of trade arrangements between the two countries, which the Commissioners did not deem it advisable to consider. The American Commissioners, it is understood, advised the British side that the subject of trade arrangements with Canada would probably be favorably regarded by Congress hereafter, if a treaty was effected now, which would restore friendly relations between the United States and England. As the United States do not own the canals within their borders there can be no reciprocal arrangement to admit Canadian vessels to the canals of this country, and although it is to the pecuniary interest of Canada to have our vessels use her canals, yet the arrangement is regarded as a friendly concession, in view of the fact that no equivalent is demanded beyond the payment of the regular tolls charged to their own vessels.

As an evidence of the importance of the Canadian canals for the transportation of the produce of the Western States it is officially stated that over \$12,000,000 worth of American grain entered into Canada in 1869, most of it being for export to Europe, and it is believed that the amount of Western grain sent last year by the St. Lawrence was even greater than the year before. The Western States, which feel no interest whatever in the fisheries question, are deeply affected by the consideration of the St. Lawrence canals, and thus securing cheaper freights for their exports. The government is in receipt of memorials upon this subject from nearly all the Boards

of Trade in the Western country, and it is believed that some definite action will be committed for the consideration of Congress next winter. It was not deemed practicable to include it in the present convention.

THE COMMISSIONERS PLEASANT WITH THEIR WORK.

One of the Commissioners recently said the negotiations were on the principle of give and take, thereby implying that it is on the basis of compromise. The Commissioners seem to be unanimous in the belief that their action ought to be satisfactory to both countries, whose respective rights and honor they have been careful to protect. The executive authorities of the two nations appear to be in perfect accord as to the principles agreed on by the Commission, which have been approved by them from time to time, as they were severely submitted. The protocol prepared by the Commission, setting forth the basis of the settlement, also gives the reasons for their coming to the conclusions. This is done to avoid dispute in the future concerning the motives and principles by which they are actuated.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

towards the new treaty is regarded with some concern by the English Commissioners, and will be watched with interest by those who remember how potent his voice—which echoed popular opinion—was in defeating the Johnson-Clarendon Convention. His friends allege that while he has carefully abstained from expressing any opinions as to the probable character of the forthcoming treaty, he has not hesitated to say that in the interests of peace between the United States and Great Britain he is prepared to make large allowance, and to accept much less from England than was being entreated. The money consideration, he regards as a necessary and practical acknowledgment of wrong committed. Our outraged and insulted sovereignty, he holds, can be appeased by a manful and honorable declaration by England that she did us grievous injury. The Johnson-Clarendon Treaty made no such declaration, even by implication. The Alabama was not mentioned in that instrument, and so far as the outrages perpetrated upon our commerce were concerned that treaty was silent. All claims, of any character and of every description, and even the fact of liability itself, were left to the decision of an arbitration, and thus the treaty settled no principle whatever. While, therefore, Mr. Sumner contends that he was not only justified, but it was his duty to protest against such a treaty, and while it was his right and duty to present our case in its strongest light, showing that the wrongs which grew out of the treaty and unfriendly recognition of the outrages which attended the criminal escape of the Alabama and the even more criminal recognition of that piratical ship ever after in British ports, as well as the recognition of the other Anglo-Confederate vessels, like the concentric ripples of the ocean, were almost boundless in their expansion of evil results, yet it by no means follows that either he or the Senators who approved his speech and voted to reject the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty will insist upon a convention going to the full extent our case is logically susceptible of being carried to. On the contrary, Mr. Sumner's friends say that if the convention plainly and clearly concedes the principles which he is in common with the people of the United States expect it to do it will not only meet with no factious opposition at his hands, but will receive his warm support, although, technically, it may not come up to the full standard of our claims. While Mr. Sumner is so fully satisfied with this ground, it is certain he will approve the present treaty, as he may not consider that it comes up to the requirements he deems indispensable as a condition precedent.

THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE SENATE.

There is much anxiety as to whether the Senate will ratify the treaty; but of this there is as yet no certainty, other Senators as well as Sumner saying they want to know exactly what it is before they commit themselves one way or the other. The members of the Committee on Foreign Relations now here have been made acquainted, in confidence, with the treaty provisions, and furnished with both oral and documentary information upon the subject. Precautions will be taken to prevent a premature publication of the agreement.

The Commissioners will remain prepared to assemble in case the Senate should either refuse to ratify the treaty or should amend it, although it is probable that some of the Commissioners may leave the city for a time while the Senate is discussing the convention. Should the discussion open up the whole question it is possible that the debate may be quite protracted; but the general impression is that if there are no serious objections it will be disposed of in a week or ten days. The practice of the Senate with regard to treaties has been to consider them open to amendment, and in this respect the usage is different to that which prevails in Europe, where treaties are regarded as the act of the sovereign. This practice was departed from by Prussia some years since, when the French treaty of peace was sent for approval to the open German Parliament, and here to the Senate the treaty is submitted. But so far as the British interest is concerned, the treaty is practically regarded as a mere paper, capable of being changed and amended in any way the Senate may determine. There is still a strong and a growing sentiment here in favor of having the subject discussed in open instead of in secret session.

The treaty has been engrossed in duplicate and will be formally signed to-morrow at twelve o'clock at the State Department by all the Commissioners. One copy will be at once despatched by special messenger to London and the other will be given to the President of the United States. It will be sent to the Senate on Wednesday. The usual custom is to transmit all treaties and other executive documents to the Senate in writing, and this only the original is furnished. The Senate then looks after the printing of it. In the present case, however, it is proposed to print the treaty in confidence for the use of the Senate, prior to its transmission to that body. It is supposed that this will serve the double purpose of preventing the premature publication of the treaty and of saving time by having printed copies of the document in the hands of Senators on Wednesday, when the Senate meets. The treaty will be immediately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after which the Senate will probably adjourn over until the following Monday. It is expected that the Committee will take three or four days to consider it before it is reported back. There is a good deal of speculation as to how the treaty will be received by the Senate. Opposition is expected, but not more than two members—Schurz and Casserly. Patterson, of New Hampshire, is uncertain. Cameron, Morton, Harlan and Hamlin are counted certain in favor of the treaty. It is probable that Patterson, too, who is anxious to be on good terms with the administration, will also give in his adhesion. This will secure a clear majority in committee. Should Schurz oppose it the committee may be some days before it reaches a vote. All the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations who arrive are furnished with a copy of the treaty. The only members here are Cameron, Morton and Harlan. All the members are expected by Tuesday before the Senate meets. Therefore the members of the committee will at least have read the treaty and the majority of them will have had time to give it a preliminary examination. Morton and Cameron, who have been here for some days, are already thoroughly posted on all its points. Of course Morton will have charge of it. His rooms at the National Hotel are constantly overrun with members of the Joint High Commission, Secretary Fish and Assistant Secretary Davis. The object of these gentlemen seem to be to furnish Morton with all the documents, correspondence, facts and figures on the subject, so that he can meet and answer Sumner, Schurz or any other Senator who may be disposed to make opposition. It is stated that a wagon load of documents was sent to Morton's room in the State Department; but the friends of that Senator assert that he can defend the treaty without reading this cumbersome collection of papers, which are merely illustrative of the red-tape system of diplomacy. General Cameron will attend to the purely business details of the treaty. He will explain the points to the committee and then to the Senate and will show whether the United States or Great Britain is likely to get the best of the bargain. Cameron's training as a business man will be of great advantage to him in the performance of this duty. Morton being an able and a ready debater will answer all general assaults made upon the treaty. He is of opinion that all the depre-

cations in the Senate will vote against ratification, although the measure is in no sense a party one. The Senator from Indiana thinks the democrats will hardly be willing to contribute to the success of a treaty which, if ratified, cannot fail to redound to the praise of the administration and the republican party. There are those, however, who assert that the democrats will vote for the treaty if it is found to be favorable to the United States.

There is a rumor to the effect that Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Logan, Robertson, Tipton, Fenton and one or two others, who are classed by the President under the head of disappointed men, will vote against the treaty. This, however, is mere speculation, as very few of the Senators have seen the treaty or have been acquainted with its terms.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1871.

Senator Sumner again entertained the British members of the Joint High Commission at his residence last evening. Judge Hoar was also present, and the hostilities of Mr. Sumner's residence were dispensed with the same lavish hand that has characterized the previous entertainments given in honor of the Joint High Commission.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The subscribers of the Philharmonic Society assembled on Monday at the Academy on Saturday night to hear Dr. Leopold Damrosch play Beethoven's violin concerto, opus 61, and Miss Marie Krebs sing a scena and an aria from "Der Freischütz" and a scena from Goethe's "Faust," composed by Louis Dacher. The three orchestral pieces on the programme were of little interest, as they were hackneyed and have been played better on other occasions by Thomas' orchestra. Dr. Damrosch proved himself an artist of the highest attainments, and his rendering of Beethoven's work was admirable. Under his direction the Philharmonic orchestra played with much of its lost prestige, and we trust that the society will not lose the services of a musician who is in Fresco. The admiration of all seemed to be riveted upon the violinist, who at the concert than she did at the rehearsal the day before (the rehearsal was a *triste fiasco*), but we think she was very judicious in her risk, the reputation she has earned as a pianist in an attempt to sing at a Philharmonic concert without possessing the vocal powers of a professional singer. An ordinary chorus soprano in this city could have done as well, and in a society where we expect everything to be first class such a choice of a vocal soloist is inexcusable. Dacher's work was also excellent points. It begins in D minor, the Volins in *fremolo* imitating the noise of the spinning wheel, and the Violoncello in playing a melody, a melody of the thoughts of Gretchen. She then sings a characteristic melody, accompanied by the orchestra, and the orchestra work was much improved, both in the theme and accompaniment. The *finale* is particularly fine and well constructed. Mr. Dacher deserves much praise for his performance. The evening's work was well done. The annual election of officers of the Philharmonic Society takes place in a few days.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

At Home.

Robert E. Stevens returned to this city from Albany on Sunday.

Charles Miner, manager of the Opera House, Pittsburgh, arrived in this city on the 5th inst.

Sheridan and Mack, the two song and dance men, open at the Globe, this city, to-night.

John E. McDonough, from Philadelphia, is at present in this city in search of another new piece.

Kate Fisher will arrive in this city to-day. She has been "Mazepping" in Philadelphia, at Fox's for some time.

Ben De Bar, the well known Western manager, will arrive in this city shortly, to complete his arrangements for next season.

Frank Mordeant has been engaged to play in "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Olympic on May 15. Johnny Mortimer plays Thomas Darrell.

Fannie Herring opens at Tony Pastor's on the 12th of June in a new sensation drama, written expressly for her, D. H. Young, called, "Grit; or, Out on the Plains."

T. Donnelly, having terminated his variety season at the Olympic theatre, Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., has returned to New York, and is playing at the Palace. He is the star, "Aladdin" will be the initial performance.

M. W. Lenthwell has returned to this city, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He has extended four through Connecticut and New Jersey, let has lost much flesh since he went out travelling, and now looks considerably thinner.

John Hughes, the clever little actress and sweet singer, who made such a favorable impression last season during the engagement of Barney Williams at Noble's theatre, for her singing of "The King of Kings" has become quite a favorite, and opens at the Globe theatre, this city, to-night.

Colonel F. Allison Brown, in his dramatic agency, has been empowered to negotiate for the purchase of the Paris Intermarsch band, a military band of the Garde de Paris (forty in number), who gained the first prize in the great band competition at the Paris Exposition of 1867, when the greatest military bands of all the European nations competed for it. Colonel Brown informs us that he has arranged to purchase the band for the purpose of giving it thirty-three evening and twelve matinee performances by this band. The band propose sailing from Europe by the 24th of this month, and will arrive in New York in the form as furnished by the French government. Their repertoire of music is large, varied and of the highest character. The band will give the King of Belgium and his court in Brussels the week ending April 24, and were to return to London last evening, being especially engaged by the Queen and Royal Commission for the opening of the Great International Exhibition on May 1.

In the Provinces.

Jenny Willmore has been divorced from Felix Rogers.

Stuart & Murray's circus exhibits in Providence on the 15th and 16th inst.

E. L. Davenport plays at the Globe theatre, Boston, this week, commencing this evening.

Stuart Robinson is in Boston, idle for the present. It is his intention to start next season.

Neil Warner opens at the Holiday street theatre, Baltimore, Md., to-night, for one week.

The Kraly Sisters and the Francisco Sisters open at the Tremble Opera House, Pittsburg, Pa., to-night, for three weeks.

Harvey Conway, a rising young actor, now at the Olympic theatre, has been engaged by E. L. Davenport for next season.

A movement is afoot to give Mrs. F. S. Chaffran a complimentary benefit at the close of her engagement at the Olympic theatre. Boston is a very large city, and the "Hub" are interested in the affair.

Mrs. D. P. Powers opens at the New Opera House, Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th inst. She was taken from the stage on the 3d inst. by a severe cold, which she has been suffering from for some time. She has been engaged at the Walnut Street theatre.

"The Three Hunchbacks"—The London and Paris combination, as it is called—remain in Albany, N. Y., for another week. The show did not commence operations there until Wednesday, the 3d inst., instead of the 1st as announced. They next visit Auburn and New York.

Rose St. Clair, a very beautiful young lady, arrived from Europe by the City of Washington on the 4th inst., after eleven months absence. She is a clever actress, and will probably play at the new Opera House, Rochester, for the present season. She has already been secured for a prominent theatre in this city.

E. L. Davenport continues the manager of the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, next season. He has already secured, through Colonel T. Allison Brown, his entire company, which will be a first class one. Dr. Davenport is a very successful theatre artist and a gentleman, and we are glad to see he has risen the Chestnut from the ashes.

The Imperial Japanese Troupe, with the original little All Right, arrived from Europe on the 4th inst., after a stormy passage. They open in Philadelphia, at Fox's American theatre, to-night, for three weeks. The show did not commence operations there until Wednesday, the 3d inst., instead of the 1st as announced. They next visit Auburn and New York.

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Across the Water.

The building hitherto known as the London Alhambra reopened April 24 as the Royal Alhambra Palace of Varieties. During the short recess some extensive alterations have been made to make the theatre one of the handsomest in the world. The ballet spectacle will be produced surpassing all previous

efforts, and no expense will be spared to produce the most magnificent tableaux. *Aladdin* will constitute an item in the entertainment, and for the opening a new farce, a comic opera, and a new ballet will be given. Mr. Sumner promises to spare no expense or energy to make the Alhambra worthy of public support, and from the programme put forward there is little doubt that his efforts will be crowned with success.

Mr. Pennington's admirers and patrons, considering him the greatest exponent of Shakespeare extant, are willing for him to compete with any living actor for the prize of 1,000 guineas as a Shakespearean performer. The prize to be awarded by a committee selected from the London dramatic critics, who will be arranged for the contest to take place in one of our largest theatres, to enable all the admirers of the immortal bard to witness the exciting contest. We have been informed that the challenge has been accepted by a gentleman whose position and reputation stamp him a fit champion for the trial, and the preliminary arrangements are in progress. The 2,000 guineas are already deposited to await the award of the judges, so says Mr. Davenport, a gentleman well known in theatrical circles, who writes from the Standard theatre.

An awful occurrence took place a few evenings ago at the Principe Umberto theatre, Florence, during the performance of an equestrian spectacle entitled "The Capture of Cleopatra's Galleys." At the culminating point of the piece there is a grand entrance of a band of brigands and a party of sharpshooters, the former with a group of men of rocks, and the latter on the level ground. Just when the combat was at its height one of the sharpshooters fell, and in so doing he was killed. The actor was greeted with an enthusiastic round of applause. A moment afterward, however, it was plain that something had gone wrong, and a couple of men rushed upon the stage and lifted the body of the prostrate actor, when it was at once seen that he was lying in a pool of gore. A bullet had been slipped into the victim's chest, and he lay motionless on the unfortunate man's heart. The king and royal family were present, and it is supposed that the bullet was originally intended for their box. No arrests were made.

A correspondent from Brussels, writing on April 5, says:—The opera of "Elizabeth of Hungary," in four acts, by Boissac, has had no success so far, it is a failure. It is played every other night. The *prima donna* is pretty and graceful, and has a few clear soprano notes in her voice. She was dressed in an elegant scarlet satin, with a rich velvet of black velvet, richly trimmed with chamois lace, waist coat half Pompadour and trimmed with white lace, with solitaires as large as small apples in her ears. Her hair was dressed plainly. She had a beautiful face, and her husband, Marquis de la Roche, in full dress, and was very excited in his political conversation—so much so that Patti was obliged to take his hand in hers, and change in her own smiling manner, which had the effect of calming his temper. No doubt the Marquis feels badly about the opera, but he is a Frenchman, and as young as five years ago. I understand she is to sing in Brussels. She left very much disappointed with the opera at an early hour. The third night, given by the French, was a French and many fair Americans are now getting their tickets in readiness. The notes are crowded. I was at the opera, and saw the French and the Americans do not seem to be fashionable in that respect. I met numbers every day riding in the Bois and making in the Park and no dogs. Even at the opera the French and the Americans are not so well behaved that it never backed during the performance.

Parisian Items.

Death during the siege did not spare the artists. In six months the following celebrities died:—

Charles Miner, manager of the Opera House, Pittsburgh, arrived in this city on the 5th inst.

Sheridan and Mack, the two song and dance men, open at the Globe, this city, to-night.

John E. McDonough, from Philadelphia, is at present in this city in search of another new piece.

Kate Fisher will arrive in this city to-day. She has been "Mazepping" in Philadelphia, at Fox's for some time.

Ben De Bar, the well known Western manager, will arrive in this city shortly, to complete his arrangements for next season.

Frank Mordeant has been engaged to play in "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Olympic on May 15. Johnny Mortimer plays Thomas Darrell.

Fannie Herring opens at Tony Pastor's on the 12th of June in a new sensation drama, written expressly for her, D. H. Young, called, "Grit; or, Out on the Plains."

T. Donnelly, having terminated his variety season at the Olympic theatre, Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., has returned to New York, and is playing at the Palace. He is the star, "Aladdin" will be the initial performance.

M. W. Lenthwell has returned to this city, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He has extended four through Connecticut and New Jersey, let has lost much flesh since he went out travelling, and now looks considerably thinner.

John Hughes, the clever little actress and sweet singer, who made such a favorable impression last season during the engagement of Barney Williams at Noble's theatre, for her singing of "The King of Kings" has become quite a favorite, and opens at the Globe theatre, this city, to-night.

Colonel F. Allison Brown, in his dramatic agency, has been empowered to negotiate for the purchase of the Paris Intermarsch band, a military band of the Garde de Paris (forty in number), who gained the first prize in the great band competition at the Paris Exposition of 1867, when the greatest military bands of all the European nations competed for it. Colonel Brown informs us that he has arranged to purchase the band for the purpose of giving it thirty-three evening and twelve matinee performances by this band. The band propose sailing from Europe by the 24th of this month, and will arrive in New York in the form as furnished by the French government. Their repertoire of music is large, varied and of the highest character. The band will give the King of Belgium and his court in Brussels the week ending April 24, and were to return to London last evening, being especially engaged by the Queen and Royal Commission for the opening of the Great International Exhibition on May 1.

Across the Water.

The building hitherto known as the London Alhambra reopened April 24 as the Royal Alhambra Palace of Varieties. During the short recess some extensive alterations have been made to make the theatre one of the handsomest in the world. The ballet spectacle will be produced surpassing all previous

THE LONG STRIKE.

Negotiations at an End Between the
Miners and the Corporations.

THE MINERS STEADILY DEFIANT.

All Their Proposed Concessions

Derided and Rejected.

The Strike of the Mine

Laborers.

HOW IT WAS INCITED.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 7, 1871.

The action of the miners at the meeting yesterday afternoon has been

AN EXCITING TOPIC of discussion throughout this city to-day, and may be said to have monopolized public attention from religious services. Everybody has been surprised at the alacrity and firmness with which the miners and laborers have accepted the challenge from the managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the most astonished people are the very individuals who have provoked this defiant attitude on the part of the workmen. It is generally admitted that the miners have offered fairly and shown a most praiseworthy disposition to bring about reclamation of work upon honorable terms, and that as men they cannot be expected to do more to conciliate the unwise persons who control the destinies of the railroad corporations. It is also conceded that the three great companies in this country have been shameless.